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#### FALL BOOKS LOWER. &

BIBLES. Oxford Teacher's Bibles, Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles -a thousand varieties at much lower prices. Bowen-Merrill can show you any los priced book you want. Stationery Department, East Side, Front.

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Wonderfully cheap this year. A marvel for 25 cents; a wonder for 50 cents. All the new ones-Brownies; World's Fair Book; Columbus one-syllable, \$1.25, now 59 cents; Elsie Dinsmore, \$1.25, now 30 cents. Lots of good ones at one-half at Bowen-Merrill's.

Book Department, Under Balcony, Center of Store.

for at once. Call it raw material in the

hill, if you please; it then cuts no figure in

has always borne a duty. Under the rev-

enue tariff of 1846 it bore a duty of 30 per

cent, ad valorem. No change has been

made in the duty on it since 1872. The

Mills bill provided the same rate as the

to imagine why. It is the most universally

prevalent of all the subjects of American industry. There are few States or Territories that an interference with it will not

There is no more splendid illustration of

the benefits of our protective system than

is to be found in the manufacture of plate

glass. American enterprise and energy in

the development of this industry have re-

sulted in a vigorous home competition, so

as to bring down the prices of the product

to one-half of what it was ten years ago.

We have now in operation in this country

twelve competing plants, having a capital of \$12,000,000 and a capacity of 18,000,000

square feet of glass annually. Every ma-

terial used in the manufacture is of Amer-

can production, excepting only soda ash.

Eight thousand men are directly em-

ployed, and probably, with their families,

forty thousand persons interested in the maintenance of this industry.

HOPKINS'S PLURALITY,

Chicago's New Mayor Declared Elected

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- County Judge Frank

Scales, and ex officio chairman of the board

of election commissioners, to-day declared

John P. Hopkins elected Mayor of Chicago.

This was done after the official count had

been made and Hopkins's plurality found

to be 1,29). The official figures show the

votes of the four mayoralty candidates to

Wakely (Pop.-Silver)...... 535

the election of Swift because of alleged

Democratic irregularities, were given op-

pertunity to present charges, but they filed

nene. As shown, the official canvass makes

Hopkins's piurality less than that shown

by the police returns. A loss of over 200

votes to Hopkins was found in one precinct

of the Twelfth ward, but a similar error

in Swift's favor was found in the same

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-For Indiana-

For Ohio-Generally fair; slightly warmer

Local Observations.

Time, | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Prec.

A. M. 30,34 31 68 South. Cloudy 0.00

Maximum temperature, 43; minimum temper-

ture, 27. The following is a comparative state-

ment of the temperature and precipitation on

Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Alleged Mob Leader Acquitted.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.-The jury in the

case of Col. F. J. Brennan, charged with being the leader of the mob watch, in July,

brutally lynched the Italian, Dan Arata,

returned a verdict of not guilty, this after-

Soldier of 1812 Dead.

PARIS, Kv., Dec. 21.-Presley Simpson

soldier of 1812, died in this city this morn-

in the Postoffice Department at Washing-

noon, after having been out eighteen hours.

Normal....

Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 -132

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -269

7 P. M. 30.26 43 63 South. Cloudy T.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Fair; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Illinois-Fair: southwest winds.

in the western portion; southwest winds.

The Republicans, who have been claiming

. by 1,290 Votes.

away absolutely every cent of this large further shape, but is consumed and done putting fron ore on the free list. The bill proposes to put into compea tariff bill. Except for a short period it tition with American ores foreign ores, some of which are produced at a labor cost onetenth, and none of them at a labor cost greater than one-fourth of ours. Having sacrificed over half a million dollars per annum of revenue to the vagary of free trade, the "tariff bill for revenue only" present law-75 cents per ton. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is difficult proposes to effect another large source of revenue by serious reduction of the duties on pig iron. That duty now is \$6.72 per ton. The duty proposed is 22½ per cent. ad valorem, or about \$1.60 to \$1.90 per ton, a lower tariff than was ever before proposed on this article. That suggested by the Mills bill was \$6 per ton. Under the tariff of 1846 the duty was 30 per cent. ad valorem. There are two provisions in the bill which nificant way its sectional character. Hoof or band iron or steel bears an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., "except as oterwise provided for." The "otherwise provided

for" has reference to ties of iron or steel for baling cotton, which are placed on the Under the existing law the duty on tin plates is 2.2 cents per pound. The duty at first proposed by the committee was 40 per cent. ad valorem, but has been changed to a specific duty of 1.2 cents per pound.

It will be observed that the proposed duty is 1 cent per pound less than that of the present law. This means a severe blow to an enterprise which, under existing condi-

tions has grown to immense proportions, and which promises, under proper protec-tion, to be one of the great industries of The present duty on steel rails is \$13.44, and, under existing conditions, might safely be reduced, but the proposed duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem is indefensible. Some commanding reason ought to be presented for such an immense cut in duty, greater than any other proposed by the bill. If steel billets merit a duty of 25 per cent. and

steel blooms a like duty, it would seem to go without saying that rails should bear a

SUGAR BOUNTY, ETC. In harmony with the doctrine of protection the Fifty-first Congress deemed it ers of cane, beet and sorghum sugar by way of bounty. The bounty provided by tract made with Congress with each and all persons who should engage in the production of cane, beet or sorghum sugar of certain sacchrine strength, who, under that contract, receive the bounty provided by the appropriation from the treasury. Under the provisions of this understanding large amounts of money have been invested and a larger amount of sugar has been produced in the United States during the past three years than in any similar number of before in our history. Especially is

this the case with beet sugar.

The cotton manufacture schedule in the bill shows the same inconsistencies and a lack of knowledge on the part of the framers of the bill of the intricacies of the industry that have marked the preparation of the other schedules in the bill. It is an important industry not only in the New England, but has become such in the Southern, Middle and Western States as well. In New England 402 of these industries are found, which give employment to 148,718 people and distribute annually among them the sum of \$49,908,591. That the Southern States appreciate the benefits of protection, in this industry at least, is manifest from the fact that 37,168 people find employment in 239 cotton mills, and there is paid to them annually the sum, in round numbers, of \$8,000,000. The import duty imposed under existing law is scarcely sufficient to protect American labor and capital from heavy importations from England. The manufacturers of collars and cuffs have a "protection" of 35 per cent. ad vavalorem, while the linen they use is dutiable at 30 per cent. It was of no avail that the most reputable business men of Troy, N. Y., where 15,000 people are employed in the collar industry, clearly demonstrated that the business under the present law was no more than fair. These men are manufacturers, and, therefore, "robbers," The committee prefers to take the statement of a single importer, one Adolph Rosenfeldt, who says that under the rates he recommended, and the committee adopted, he can make the modest profit of 37% per cent. on imported goods.

One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal shall be put upon the free list, and the \$1,000,000 per annum (almost) that we received from its importation by way of revenue absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from labor. It is worth alnothing in the hill; would be worth absolutely nothing were it not for the prospect of being mined. It is not a raw I ton from 1826 to 1861. There are now living material, for it is not worked into any only two soldiers of the war of 1812.

# BE RECONCILED

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drayton Likely to Live Together Again.

Both Are Said to Be Willing to Forget the Past-Mischief-Maker Borrowe Gone to Egypt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- If Santa Claus or his spurious representative consults the wishes of the Astor family the most grateful gift that he can bestow will be a reconciliation between the handsomest daughter of the family and her husband, J. Coleman Drayton. Nor is it improbable that such a reconciliation will be effected. Recent occurrences that concern Mr. Drayton and his wife tend to show that both desire to resume the relations of husband and wife which the burlesque quarrel connecting Mrs. Drayton's name with that of Hallett Alsopp Borrowe, the harmless anglomaniac

dude, disturbed. Since Mr. Drayton challenged Borrowe to fight a duel, which Borrowe did not fight, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton have lived apart. Mr. Drayton brought the three children from England after the separation and placed them at school at Bryn Mawr, Pa., under the supervision of his aunt, who is a Drayton of Philadelphia, and worth from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, which Mr. Drayton will some day inherit. Mrs. Drayton remained abroad until her father, the late William Astor, died, when she accompanied her mother to New York. With the exception of a brief trip to Lon-

don last summer to visit her cousin, Wm. Waldorf Astor, who has gone into journalism in the English metropolis, Mrs. Drayton has remained in New York, sharing with her mother the oldest family mansion of the Astors at Fifth avenue and Thirtyfourth street. She has refrained from indulging in social diversions, and her only appearance in public has been driving in Central Park. She is always attired in deep mourning for her father, and regularly once a week goes to visit her children at the Bryn Mawr school, near Philadelphia, Rumor has it that she met her husband last week for the first time since they separated in England two years ago after the silly Borrowe episode, and that the outcome of their interview will probably result in a complete reconciliation in the not

Mr. Drayton, who has conducted himself throughout in a manner calculated to inspire respect, has been living in furnished apartments in Sixth avenue, within half a dozen blocks of his wife's domicile, and is said to have made considerable money in Wall street. His maiden aunt, into whose immediate charge he has given his children, has furnished him with sufficient means to gratify his business ambitions, and his success has encouraged her to place at his disposal nearly her entire fortune. It is to Drayton's credit that he has persistently refused to accept the proffered aid of the Astors, but has made his own money, asking and accepting favors from no one. The callow Mr. Borrowe, who caused all the trouble between the Draytons, made his last appearance in New York about three months ago and indulged in a lark that landed him in a police court for the attempted swindling of a hackman. He was eleased upon paying the jehu and got out the country as speedily as possible. When last heard of he was at Cairo, Egypt, and the Draytons and several other persons hope he will remain there. The expected reconciliation between the Draytons will

VERDICT SET ASIDE.

please every member of the Astor family

and will serve to soften the grief of Mrs.

Wm. Astor, whose many afflictions have

borne heavily on her for the past three

Judge Boardman Thought an Italian Was Worth More than a Slave.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.-Two of the Italian cases-Caruso and Scaffedi-were tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before the same jury. Sealed verdicts were returned, and on being opened to-day it was found that the jury had awarded a verdict against the city for \$3,-000 in the Caruso case and for \$1,500 in the case of Scaffedi. Counsel for plaintiff manifested their disappointment in the Scaffedi case, and Judge Boardman issued an order setting the verdict aside, saying that the amount allowed was the value of a slave in ante-bellum times, and if the heirs of the men who had been lynched were entitled to anything they were entitld to at least a reasonably fair amount.

Choyaski and O'Donnell Matched. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-Joseph Choynski, the San Francisco boxer, and Steve O'Donnell, of New Zealand, were matched this afternoon to fight to a finish. If the club that takes the match will allow a stake, \$2,500 a side will be put up. Both men were

Fine watch repairing by experts at Marcy's, 38 West Washington street.

## MR. SAHM MUST WAIT

The Senate Adjourned Without Receiving His Nomination.

Intimation That Something Went Wrong in the Scheme to Oust Postmaster Thompson at Once.

MR. ENSLEY'S PLACE WANTED

Zollinger May Secure It When Congress Reconvenes.

Another Batch of Appointees Made Happy by the Senate-Commodore Stanton Exonerated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- A number of Hoosier Democrats waited around the Senate end of the Capitol this afternoon for the arrival of President Cleveland's nominations. They were confident that Albert Sahm would be named for the Indianapolis postmastership, and ex-Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, for the Indiana pension agency. Neither nominations appeared before the recess of Congress, till Thursday, Jan. 4, was taken, and, consequently, they will not be made this year. Commissions cannot be issued to nominees named during a session of Congress till the Senate has confirmed the President's action and, constructively, so far as this purpose is concerned, Congress will be in continuous session till next summer or fall, when it adjourns to December. A recess of the Senate does not give the President privilege of filling offices without the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Journal correspondent learns night that, after all, there may be a cog slipped in obtaining the removal of Postmaster Thompson on charges of partisanship. It was stated yesterday that papers in the case had been sent to the President from the Postoffice Department. The Journal correspondent is informed, upon the most reliable authority, that this is a mistake; that the papers have not left the desk of Postmaster-general Bissell. It is true that the President has had upon his desk for several days some papers in the case, but they were the recent supplemental charges laid before him from some citizens of Indianapolis, probably by Mr. Turple, who is taking an active part in the case. Postmaster-general has not sent the White House Sahm's indorsement, and against Thompson, jacketed with the recommendation for removal and

ppointment, as is done when the "departnent's case," as it is known, is delivered just before action is taken and is necessary. It may be that a protest from Indianapolis citizens, from patrons of the office and others may supervene and head off action. This is what Senator Turple is fearing and is what caused him to fly into a passion vesterday when asked about the report that Postmaster Thompson was to be removed. He said publication at this time might defeat action. It is probable, as the situation remains to-night, that Postmaster Thompson will give way to Mr. Sahm early next month, and that ex-Mayor Zollinger will then relieve Captain Ensley, of the pension agency, but it is not certain.

A cleanout of the Republicans in charge of the Jeffersonville army depot is anticipated in a very few days. Maj. James Giliss, quartermaster, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed from St. Louis to the storehouse at Jeffersonville on official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department." It is believed that this business relates to the transfer of the Jeffersonville army depot to other hands than those in which it is at present, and that there are to be wholesale dismissals of Republican employes instantly. Representative Jason B. Brown has for many months been prevailing upon the Secretary of War to "turn the Republican rascals out," and he has probably succeeded at ast. Representative Brown has left Washington for his home at Seymour and intends to superintend the installation of the small corps of "unterrifled" who will take charge of the army supplies at Jefferson-

The President to-day appointed the following postmasters: John Johnston, jr., at Bedford, Ind.; John Culbertson at Delavan, Ill., and William F. Parry at Watseka, Ill. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: John P. Irish, of California, to be naval officer at San Francisco; John Russell, to be collector of customs for the district of Natchez, Miss.; Henry W. Mellen, of Boon-

ville, Ind., to be a commissioner for the district of Alaska: Registers of Land Offices-Abraham Boynton, at Mitchell, S. D.; J. M. Davis, at Huron. S. D.; Joseph Patterson, at Grayling, Mich.; M. W. Sheafe, at Watertown, S. D. Receivers of Public Moneys-C. B. Barrett. at Aberdeen, S. D.; R. Culver, at Marquette, Mich.; J. B. Hanlon, at Watertown, S. D.; A. D. Huron, at Huron, S. D.; Wiltam Skelton, at Akron, Col.; R. D. Welch, Illinois Postmasters-P. L. McNabb, at

B. C. Allensworth, at Pekin. STANTON REINSTATED. Placed in Command of the North At-

McLeansboro; J. H. Schultz, at Havana;

lantic Station. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Secretary Herbert this evening gave out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Admiral Mello in the harbor of Rlo. The Secretary restores Stanton to duty and assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as perhaps the choicest station to command among them all. The concluding portion of Secretary Herbert's let-

"The department has never for a moment considered that you were intentionally guilty of wrong in this matter, but only that you committeed a grave error of judgment. For this reason and to satisfy the authorities of Brazil, who were offended at your action, you were detached from your com-The department, now feeling assured that no further action will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such errors, will, as soon as practicable, restore you to command."

Bills by Cooper and Brookshire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Representative Cooper introduced a bill in the House today to correct the military record of Charles G. Douglass, a private in Company C. Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, and Representative Brookshire introduced a bill to pay John E. Calvert, of Sullivan county, a blank sum of money for taking care of his son, William P. Calvert, who was a private in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, from Dec. 29, 1864, till January, 1873, he being incapable during that period of caring for himself, on account of insanity contracted in the service. The measure was introduced originally by Representative Cobb in 1887, and had been referred to the

war claims committee.

Alleged Custom-House Frauds. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-It was reported to-day that discrepancies have been found in the methods of making refunds of excessive duties at the port of New York. The extent of such discrepancies have not yet been fully ascertained, but it is believed that they are of considerable magnitude, and may affect that class of cases hound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

exist as a result of collusion of officials from a misinterpretation of the law. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Hon. Harvey M. Lafollette, of Indianapolis, and George J. Bippins, of Huntington, are at the Eb-

Charles T. Jamison, national bank examiner for central Ohio, with headquarters at Urbana, has resigned. His successor has not yet been agreed upon, but he will likely be named in time to take charge of the office at the beginning of the new year. Marshall Bullock was to-day appointed postmaster at Solsberry, Greene county, vice J. Anderson, resigned.

Brown and Hon, Chester R. Faulkner have all gone to their homes to spend the holidays. They left for Indianapolis this after-Representative Julius Caesar Burrows, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is seriously considering the request of Representative Henry U. Johnson, of Indiana, that he deliver the oration before the Lincoln League meeting

Senator Turpie, Representative Jason B.

The Senate committee on Territories held meeting to-day, which was devoted to making preliminary arrangements for consideration of the territorial admission bills. Subcommittees for the investigation of the various questions involved in connection with the several bills were appointed.

#### TRIBUTE TO HARRISON

The Ex-President Greeted by a Distinguished Throng.

Reception by the Union League Club of Philadelphia, at Which the Honored Guest Spoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.-The reception ex-President Benjamin Harrison by the Union League Club to-night, in point of grandeur, attendance and good fellowship, far exceeded any similar demonstration in the city. There were representatives of every class and of both the great political parties present to do honor to the man who so recently was the chief executive of the Nation. Both houses of the federal government were represented, the Pennsylvania State executive and his official colleagues, members of the Legislature, State Senate, prominent private citizens, the Mayor of this city and distinguished visitors from many States and municipalities were among the throng of fifteen hundred people who crowded the halls, parlors and reception rooms to grasp the hand of General Harrison. Whitelaw Reid and other men of world-wide fame gathered there.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment scorted Mr. Harrison from the Hotel Stratford at 8 o'clock, preceded by the First Regiment Band. John Russell Young, president of the Union League, walked beside his guest, followed by Whitelaw Reid, Senators Hoar, Proctor and a number of other distinguished statesmen. As the escort entered the corridor cheer after cheer was given and Mr. Harrison, with bare head, acknowledged the plaudits with his customary grace. The house was profusely decorated with flowering plants and bunting, and various colored electric lights added to the brilliancy of the scene. Among the Waugh, of Indiana; Marshall Ransdell, of the District of Columbia, and General Bussey, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior. At the end of the collation which followed he reception, District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, called upon Mr. Harrison for speech, previous to which three cheers and been given for the ex-President. Mr.

"Mr. Chairman, Memebrs of the League, Fellow-citizens-I am deeply gratified to receive this cordial evidence of good will from the men of this most loyal city. You have gathered as citizens of Philadelphia to give evidence of respect to a citizen of another State. It has been my pleasure in the past to witness your allegiance to American institutions, and the pride that you have manifested on the civil security guaranteed by the Constitution and the law of your Commonwealth and of the United states. We have, as citizens of this great Republic, duties to perform, duties which we owe to ourselves and our children, as well as to the people and the government. We have to carry into every home the protection of the law and to keep open these avenues of civil life maintained by our fathers. As I said last evening, the humble are often trodden upon. There is need to be aroused a public sentiment that will make lynching and similar outrages an impossibility, a sentiment that will tolerate no reform in violation of the Constitution and of the rights of other men. No sooner had Mr. Harrison finished than hree cheers were again given for him. Whitelaw Reid was then lougly called for. He said, among other things, that this was no time to discuss morals or politics, and that he was here to do honor to Mr. Harrison for his splendid record and faithful service while President of the United

Ex-Senator Edmunds then spoke. "Mr Reid," he said, "should have been our Vice President at present, and if he lives long enough he will be Vice President yet." Governor Pattison followed Mr. nunds, and paid a very high tribute to Mr. Harrison. He said that the ex-President was an honor to the long line of chief executives of the Nation, and did great credit to the people who placed him at the read of the Nation's affairs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-Samuel Sinclair, or many years cashier and publisher of Tribune, died yesterday from pneumonia. From 1843 to 1858 he was cashier. and from 1858 to 1864 he was publisher. In 1872, when Horace Greeley died, he sold out his interest in the paper. Shortly afterward he received an appointment to the United States revenue department, in which place he was employed at the time of death. He was seventy-five years old and leaves a wife and two children. XENIA, O., Dec. 21.-Hon. John B. Allen, member of the Ohio House and president of the Xenia National Bank, died this evening, aged seventy-seven. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Harry Cockrell, of Missouri, clerk of the House committee on the District of Columbia, died

here to-day. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-George F. Mayoun, of Baring, Magoun & Co., bankers, fied last night of a complication of kidney

Milwaukee Beer First.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The committee of world's fair beer awards was referred, has decided that the first premium should go to the Pabst Brewing Company, of Mil-

waukee. It is stated the Anheuser-Busch

Company, of St. Louis, was second by one

Don't Ask Him to Swear Off.

The wise wife will not ask her husband to swear off smoking a good cigar or comforting pipe. She knows that to give up tobacco would make him as disagreeable as a grizzly bear. No, she will encourage him in enjoying himself. She is invited to call and see what Louis Deschler has, opposite the postoffice and at his Bates House eigar stand, in the line of smokers' articles, choice Havana cigars, water pipes, meerschaums and briarwood. Also fancy cigar boxes (Humidors), \$2.25 up to \$30, These last-named articles are always ac-

Mr. Deschler carries the largest and choicest stock of Havana cigars of any house in Indiana.

Great sale holiday goods at Marcy's. Against the Undertaker.

Don't trifle with a bad cold; it is likely to develop into grip. Physicians are now prescribing stimulants as a preventive and cure for this disease. "Old Process" Whisky, strictly pure, will drive away a cold and save you an attack of grip. This old-

fashioned, hand-made, sour mash whisky comes from R. Cummins & Co., distillers, Loretto, Ky., and is only sold by drug-Winter's Death Warrants are neglected

coughs and colds. Thousands die at this season simply because they permit these ailments to take their fatai course instead known as the hat-trimming cases. It could | Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minnot be learned whether such discrepancies ute.

## TRUE TO CLEVELAND

The President's Hawaiian Policy Supported by Democrats.

Resolutions Reported to the House Condemning Action of Stevens and Wiltse at Honolulu.

BOUTELLE GAGGED AGAIN

And Blair Treated with Scant Courtesy by the Speaker.

New Mexico Bill Sent Over-Gresham's Reply to Frye's Inquiry-Congress Adjourns Till Jan. 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The Hawaiian matter figured prominently in the last session of the House before the holiday recess. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Blair each offered resolutions, the former calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the instructions whereby the admiral in charge of the naval forces at Honolulu was placed under the command of Commissioner Blount and the warrant therefor; the latter instructing the foreign affairs committee to investigate the question of fact relative to the Hawaiian revolution. A substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions was also presented by the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. It is as

"Whereas, It appears from executive com-munications sent to the House of Representatives that the United States minister and the United States naval forces at Honolulu exceeded their authority in January, 1893, and illegally aided in overthrowing the constitutional government of Hawaii and setting up in its place a provisional govern-ment, not republican in form and in opposition to the will of a majority of the people of Hawaii, therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that such intervention by the government of the United States, its representatives or armed forces, was contrary to the policy and traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is emphatically condemned." The minority report of the foreign affairs committee, which the Republican members vainly tried to have adopted in the com-

mittee meeting, is as follows: "Whereas, Executive communications to Congress disclose that the executive department has been furnishing to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States secret nstructions to conspire with the representatives and agents of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican government, duly recognized by was accredited, and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the government and

the people of the United States. "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that any such intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers without authority of Congress is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the law of nations and, further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the executive and methods used are unworthy of the executive department of the United States, while the confessed intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution." BOUTELLE GAGGED AGAIN.

As soon as the journal was read Mr. Boutelle, who was on his feet, sent up a resolution, which he said was privileged. As soon as the reading of the resolution had been completed the Speaker ordered it referred to the committee on naval affairs. Mr. Boutelle vainly sought to dis-cuss the question of his right to discuss the resolution, but the Speaker cut him short and said it could only be considered at this time by unanimous consent. Mr. Boutelle asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Talbott objected.

Mr. McMillin, from the committee on ways and means, then presented a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations whereby stock removed across the Texas border into Mexico can be reimported into the United States until May 1, 1894. Without objection the resolution was passed. Mr. Blair then came forward with another Hawalian resolution. The Democrats were on their feet protesting, Mr. Talbott insisting that it should go to the foreign

"This resolution is to investigate the truth," said Mr. Blair "I object," reiterated Mr. Talbott. "The gentleman seems to be very shy

about the truth in this matter," ejaculated Mr. Reed, sneeringly. "You won't find us shy when the proper time comes," retorted Mr. Talbott, hotly. The Speaker rapped the House to order at this point, and directed the Clerk to call the committees for reports. When the foreign affairs committee was reached Mr. McCreary, the chairman, reported a resolution as a substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions. At the same time he asked the privilege of making a statement, but the Speaker declared emphatically that no statement was in order. from the easy-going methods of the Senate, was sharply cut off by the Speaker when

he asked, in connection with this report, the courtesy of having his own resolution BLAIR RETALIATES. Mr. McCreary then asked unanimous con-

sent to permit the minority of the committee to make a report. Mr. Blair retaliated. "I will object to everything," he said. (Laughter.)

Still the Speaker insisted, against the strenuous protests of Messrs. Reed and Boutelle, that nothing was in order except the call of committees. A sharp colloquy ensued between Mr. Reed and the Speaker as to whether a resolution from the foreign affairs committee, by going to the calendar, lost its privi-lege. The Speaker so decided, in virtue of

the fact that the report was made during the call of committees. Mr. Boutelle vigorously opposed the de If an impeachment resolution were reported in this manner, said he, if the theory of the Speaker is correct by the action of the Speaker referring it, it would lose its privileged character. The Speaker's interposition would deprive the House of its While Mr. Boutelle was proceeding with a great deal of force and some display of

temper the Speaker again cut him short

directing the clerk to continue the call of committees. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of revision to certain cases consumed the remainder of the morning hour, but no conclusion was reached. When the morning hour expired General Wheeler moved to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico statehood bill. Mr. Pence, of Colorado, wanted to include the Oklahoma bill in the motion, but Mr. Wheeler explained that the House was acting in pursuance of a special order that could not be amended save by unanimous consent. Mr. Pence, however, was not satisfied and demanded tellers on the motion. While the tellers were still at their places Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that the motion be considered as carried, and be so amended that as soon as the New Mexico bill is disposed of the Ok-

lahoma bill be taken up. Mr. Hicks ob-jected. A few minutes later Mr. Springer again submitted his request. "I object," said Mr. Wilson, "in the Mr. Springer offered to include the revenue legislation, but Mr. Hicks renewed his objection. Mr. Wilson then gave notice that on the day Congress reconvened after the holidays he would call up the tariff bill. The House waited patiently for an hour for the adjournment resolution to come from the Senate, the tellers in the meantime vainly trying to secure a quorum on Mr. Wheeler's motion to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico bill. The tellers then reported that the vote on this motion stood 141 to 0. In making their report General Wheeler called attention to the fact that the Republicans had refused to vote, 130 of the 141 being the votes of Democrats. A moment later the President's clerk announced his approval of the deficiency bill, and then, at 3:15, the House, on motion of Mr. Holman, adjourned for the holiday recess until Jan. 3, 1894.

GRESHAM'S REPLY.

He Has Not Granted Privileges to a French Cable Company. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-In the Senate to-day a good part of the time was de-

brief legislative session, Mr. Mitchell, Oregon, took occasion, in securing an order for the reprinting of a memorial on the subject of bankruptcy, to say that there was no justification for the impression throughout the country that all hope of bankruptcy legislation was now dead. Mr. Proctor introduced a bill to annex the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada. Referred to the committee on

At 12:45 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mills, proceeded to consideration of executive business. When the doors were again opened the corrected House joint resolution, providing for the holiday recess of Congress from to-day until Wednes-day, Jan. 3, 1894, was laid before the Senate and concurred in. At 1:50 the Senate took a recess until 2:30. At the expiration of the recess the Senate resumed its session, and, after transacting some routine business, at 2:45 again went into executive

The legislative session was resumed at 3:40, and the chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary State, in response to the resolution of the Senate calling for information as to whether permission had been granted any foreign cable company to land its cables or lines on the coast of the United States since March 1, 1893. The Secretary of State said no such permission had been granted since March 1, 1893, either conditionally or unconditionally, knowing of no law of Congress authorizing him or any other executive officer to do so; that several times prior to that date such permission was refused, unless completed on prescribed conditions, and that he knows of no reason for granting such permission since March 1, 1893, that did not exist prior to that date.

Mr. Frye, the author of the resolution
to which the communication of the Secretary of State was a reply, asked that the sired to call the attention of Congress to some matters connected with it. Then, on motion of Mr. Gorman, the Senate, at 3:43 p. m., adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 3,

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

A List That Makes Good Reading for Young People or Old.

Jeannette L. Gilder, in New York World. It is easier to say what children should read than what they will read. I have very strong theories on the subject of children's reading, and I have tried to work out these theories from time to time, but not always with success. I believe as much depends upon the child as upon the books that are laid before him. I must say that I think a taste for good reading can be cultivated. if pains are taken and judgment used to accomplish that end. If you tell a child that he has got to read certain books those are just the books he doesn't want to read; but if you put good boks in his way and keep bad books out of his way he will naturally read what comes nearest to hand, and you will have had your little triumph without his knowing it.

I shall be very glad to give a list of books

for the benefit of boy and girl readers, and I think that perhaps its catholicity will recommend it to their consideration-if not to theirs, certainly to that of their parents. If a boy's tastes run in the direction of out-of-door life then I should give him good books on out-of-door subjects to read I should give him, first of all, "Robinson Crusoe." If he is any kind of a boy he will be fascinated with that remarkable story. From "Robinson Crusoe" he will pass on to the "Swiss Family Robinson," which he will like nearly as well, and his sister will like better. "Robin Hood," of course; and he will not only read this, but he will organize a band of foresters in which he will play the title role. Sooner of later-sooner, perhaps, as the subject is uppermost-he will read "The Century's World's Fair Book," because he has either been to the fair and will be glad to refresh his memory, or he has not been there and will want to get the best idea that a boy can get of what was to be seen in the

These books the average boy will read f he is a little above the average he will worth" and "Guy Mannering." His sister will read "The Bride of Lammermoor," at well as "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth." This age if he doesn't want to read "Oliver Twist;" and I should think that "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Dombey and Son" would be quite within his reach. Then if he wants more of the historical story, with less effort in the reading, there are the Henty books, which cover nearly every historical period to the satisfaction of any not too exacting

Fenimore Cooper should be a favorite of all right-feeling American boys, because he gives us the romantic side of the Indians. The boy of nowadays is apt to regard the red man as something to be exterminated but if he will read Cooper's novels he will feel very differently on the subject. There are boys who are not particularly interested in out of doors, and would prefer something less exciting than the books I have named. To these I would recommend "Pilgrim's Progress," for they must read it young or never, and Franklin's autobiography, which is a very stimulating book, especially to a boy who has the seeds

of journalism in his brain. Girls, I find, are just as fond of boys' books as boys are; but it is not often that you find boys who care for girls' books, Girls will like Mrs. Ewing's stories, unless they find them too sad; and if they are fond of fairy tales give them Hans Andersen and the three or four fairy books that Andrew Lang has edited, I think they are the "Green," "Blue" and "Red Fairy Book." And don't neglect to give them "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-glass," and let them learn some of the ridiculous verses that are to be found in the pages of these books. Then there is Hawthorne's "Wonder Book." which all children of imaginative

temperament will like, and Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare," which will serve until they are old enough to enjoy the master's own words. "Hans Brinker" is a book that I should recommend, because, while the story entertains, the reader gets an idea of Holland and life in that country, of dikes and windmills that he will get nowhere else. There is a very pretty little Irish story called "Castle Blair," which Ruskin has

made a point of praising; and I don't won-

der that he has, because, while it is en-

tirely a story, it is a very charming one, and I never saw a child yet who did not "The Rose and the Ring," which is the only book of its kind that Thackeray ever wrote, is a story that both boys and girls should read and would read if they had an opportunity of doing so. And "Huckleberry Finn" will do them no harm, but, on the contrary, will do them a great deal of good, because it will give them an amount of innocent fun that they are not likely to get in any other way. If they have not read Stockton's "Rudder Grange," get it for them at once, and make them acquainted with Pomona. And while we are amusing the young people we must get them Lear's "Book of Nonsense;" they will enjoy that while they are young, and they will enjoy it when they are old; it is a perpetual fund of the sort of nonsense that now and then is relished by the wisest of men-and women, too, "The Bab Ballads" come under this head, and there are other ballads which are not Bab's which ought to recommend themselves to healthy-mind-"Golden Treasury" series.

ed children-the old English ballads, such as "Sir Patrick Spens" and "Chevy Chase," and others of the same sort, to be found in "The Children's Garlands," one of the I should think that any child would be delighted with "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford;" I know that I was when I was a child; and with Kingsley's "Westward Ho" and "Water Babies." Of course, different children have different tastes, and, while one child might revel in "Lorna Doone," she might have a distaste for "Sintram" and "Undine; and while she liked the two latter, might not care for "Lorna Doone." But if you give her good books of both sorts, you will steer clear of breakers. Ruskin's "King of the Golden River" is a book that most children like, and of later stories there are Mrs. Wiggin's "Bird's Christmas Carol" and "Patsy." Another book that I should put into the hands of every child is "The Child's Bible," which is simply and expurgated edition of the Bible, without any alterations, What is given is chapter and verse as it stands in all Bibles; but there are omis-

sions which might be made in other Bibles to advantage. For Opera Glasses, Umbrelias go to Marcy's. Largest and finest stock in the

city, and the lowest prices. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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